THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

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VISIT TO THE LAND AND HILL OF CUMORAH.

While on a recent visit to the States on business brother Brigham Young, jun., and the Editor of the *Juvenile Instructor*, arranged to make a visit to the hill Cumorah — the hill where Mormon and Moroni secreted the records, by the command of the Lord, which were revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and from which he translated the Book of Mormon. As we were traveling eastward, we took the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo for the town of Palmyra. This town is prettily situated on the New York and Erie Canal, and the railroad also runs close by it. Trees are cultivated extensively on the sides of some of the streets and in the city lots, and some of the residences are very pretty and tastefully arranged. From the indications we imagined that this must be a wealthy country. The farms around are highly cultivated; but the land does not yield grains and fruit as it once did. It was at Palmyra that the first edition of the Book of Mormon was published. We put up at the leading hotel and engaged a carriage to take us out to Cumorah, which was about three miles distant from Palmyra. We took the old stage road to Canandaigua. The scenery on this road was exceedingly fine. It was a season of the year when the country was seen to the best advantage, and its appearance called forth our admiration. We had proceeded a little over a mile on the road when the driver of the carriage pointed out a hill to us on our left, which he said was "Mormon Hill. We supposed that by this he meant Cumorah. Though in its general appearance it resembled the descriptions we had had of Cumorah, yet we were somewhat disappointed in its size, as it was not so high a hill as many others which we saw in the neighborhood. In fact, as we rode along, we saw several hills which we thought more like what we imagined Cumorah to be than the one pointed out to us. We rode on for probably two miles farther, conversing but very little and each absorbed in his own reflections, when we saw, immediately in front of us, a hill that rose suddenly, almost precipitously, from the plain. Brother Brigham, jun., remarked when we saw it: "There is a hill which agrees in appearance with my idea of Cumorah." In this opinion the Editor coincided. The driver, hearing our remarks, turned to us and said: "Yes, this is

Gold Bible Hill." We then learned that Cumorah was known through this country by the name of "Gold Bible Hill." We asked him what he meant by calling the other, which he had pointed out to us, "Mormon Hill." He replied that there was a cave in that hill which the "Mormons" had dug and some of them had lived in it, so the people said; and, therefore, it was known by that name.

Close at the foot of Cumorah there is a comfortable farm house. The driver got permission to leave his carriage in the barnyard while we climbed the hill. The hill is fenced in and inclosed in a farm. The road runs on the west side of it, and is only a few hundred yards from its base. It presented a most remarkable appearance as one travels on the road from Palmyra as we did. No observing person could pass it without being struck by its singular appearance. It rises so abruptly at its north end that it is somewhat difficult to climb. Its base is quite broad, but at the north end the summit is quite narrow—almost a ridge, on which a few trees are growing. The view from the top of the hill was one of the finest the writer ever beheld, and we could not refrain from expressions of pleasure at the beauty of the scene and the extensive prospect which a view from the summit afforded. The hill seemed to be in the centre of what might be termed an extensive valley. On every side the horizon was bounded, at a distance of four or five miles from where we stood, by a range of hills. The intervening country was not a smooth, regular valley; but there were low hills, and dales—fields and groves of timber, broken at intervals by water courses. We saw several villages and towns in the distance. Undoubtedly great changes had occurred in the appearance of the surrounding country since the days when Mormon and Moroni had trod the spot where we stood; still we could readily understand, even now, how admirable a position this would be for a general to occupy in watching and directing the movements of armies and in scrutinising the position of an enemy. Around Cumorah is yet a land of many waters, rivers and fountains, as Mormon said it was in his day. Our emotions on treading on this sacred hill were of the most peculiar character. They were indescribable. This was the hill Ramah of the Jaredites, and it is probable, that, in this vicinity, Coriantumr and Shiz, with the people whom they led, fought their last battle. For this great battle they were four years preparing, gathering the people together from all parts of the land, and arming men and women, and even children. The battle lasted eight days, and the result was the complete extermination of the Jaredite nation, none being left but the Prophet Ether—who warned the nation of the fate that awaited it unless the people repented, and who lived to record the fulfillment of his own warnings and predictions—and Coriantumr, who succeeded in slaying his mortal enemy, Shiz. It is probable that the Prophet Ether, when he emerged from his hiding-place to view the destruction of his race, which he had been inspired to foretell, had ascended this hill, and from its summit had gazed with profound grief upon the thousands of slain which lay scattered unburied upon the surface of the earth around. He and Coriantumr alone, of all that mighty race which had flourished for upwards of fifteen hundred years, were left. Who can imagine the feeling which he must have had on such an occasion? From the summit of this hill, doubtless, Mormon and his great son Moroni had also witnessed the gathering of the hosts of the Nephites, and the dusky and myriad legions of their deadly enemies, the Lamanites. Around this hill they had marshaled their forces—their twenty-three divisions of ten thousand men each, commanded by the most skillful of their generals, all to be swept away, except Mormon and Moroni and twenty-two others, in one day's battle, by the fierce and relentless foe whom God permitted to execute his threatened judgment! Stealthily perhaps, for fear of exciting the attention of the Lamanites, Mormon and Moroni and their companions may have ascended this hill and gazed on the dreadful scene around them. What a picture of desolation and woe must have met their sight! How deep must have

been their anguish at thus witnessing the destruction of the fair ones of their nation! No wonder they cried out in anguish, and mourned with pathetic lamentations the rebellion against God which had brought this terrible destruction upon them. Mormon's feeling must have been very peculiar. At fifteen years of age chosen to be the commander-in-chief of the armies of his nation, he had fought battle after battle until now, at seventy-four years of age, he witnessed the complete blotting out of what had been the most favored people on the earth. His reflections must have been peculiarly painful, because he knew that had they listened to him he could have saved them. It was here that he hid the abridgment which he made of the records, and which is now known by his name, and it was here, thirty-six years after this tremendous battle, that his son Moroni also hid his abridgment of the Book of Ether, and the record which he had made from which we learn the fate of his father Mormon and his other companions, that sixteen years after the battle of Cumorah Mormon and all the Nephites except Moroni had been killed by the Lamanites. It was to this spot that about fourteen hundred years after these events, Joseph Smith, the Prophet, was led by Moroni in person, and here the records, engraved on plates, were committed to him for translation. Who could tread this ground and reflect upon these mighty events, and not be filled with indescribable emotion? We were literally surrounded by the graves of two of the mightiest nations which had ever flourished on the earth. We stood in the centre of their burial place. They had rebelled against God, they had slain his Prophets, disregarded his warnings, and arrayed themselves against him. His promise and covenant concerning this land are: "that whatsoever nation shall possess it, shall serve God, or they shall be swept off when the fullness of his wrath shall come upon them. And the fullness of his wrath cometh upon them when they are ripened in iniquity; for behold, this is a land which is choice above all other lands; wherefore he that doth possess it shall serve God, or shall be swept off; for it is the everlasting decree of God."

The Jaredites, a great and a mighty race, the descendants of the most favored of men, had received the threatened penalty of disobedience and they were exterminated. The Nephites, too, than whom a more favored people never dwelt upon the earth of whom we have any account, when they became ripened in iniquity shared the same fate—they were blotted out. The inquiry arose, in reflecting upon the fate of those mighty empires, "How will it be with the American nation? Will its strength, the blessings which it enjoys, its numbers and prosperity, its liberty and boasted wisdom, and other great advantages, avail it anything in rescuing it from the same destruction, if it persist in persecuting the Saints, in seeking to shed the blood of innocence, and to destroy the Priesthood and the Church of God?"

The surface of the hill is comparatively level and is narrow at its northern extremity. There is a tolerably clear space at the north end, there being but a few scattering trees standing there. In proceeding south the top of the hill becomes broader, and the timber—beech, hickory, maple and other varieties—has quite a thick growth. Emerging from this timber, and less than half a mile from the north end of the hill, we came on a fenced field which is cleared of timber and cultivated. The surface of the hill from that point is rounding, and with the sides, can easily be plowed. Beyond this field there are the stumps of the former forest of the country; and still beyond, proceeding south, a clearing which has been made, as Oliver Cowdery says in his description of the hill, by wind or art. Beyond this the hill loses its distinctive character and falls, not abruptly, however, to the level of the surrounding country.

From the hill we proceeded to Manchester, about three miles distant, the town where the Prophet Joseph Smith resided when he obtained the plates. The house in which he lived is no longer standing; but we thought of his trials and temptations, of the persecutions to which he had been subjected, and how cruelly he had been

treated; how often himself and his brothers and parents had traveled that road, with but scanty means and no friend but God. Then we contrasted those circumstances with those of the Saints and servants of God at the present time, and we felt thankful to the Almighty for the fulfillment of so many of his promises made through his servant Joseph.—*The Juvenile Instructor.*

A NATIONAL EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

A new movement is under way in England to further emigration and distant colonization, and "is intended to present to capital and labor a fair field for enterprise, and to assist the benevolent in the proper application of the funds of philanthropy." The design is to purchase lands in British and other colonies for the foundation of new towns, and to locate in these towns and surrounding farming settlements the surplus labors of the mother country, the capital of the company to be secured by the familiar plan of the judicious conservation of reserved lands, the increase in the value of which is expected to prove a greater interest on investments than can be met with in any other channel. Unemployed labor, unoccupied land, and spare capital are to be brought into close inter-relation and mutual service and made thoroughly productive and profitable.

The *Free West*, a London monthly, devoted chiefly to emigration purposes, gives the following conditions as embodying the purpose of this new emigration movement:—

1st. It is intended to establish a fund, to be called the "Members' Contribution Fund," the payments to which may go as low as threepence weekly, or as high as the means of the contributing member may permit.

2d. It is proposed that a second fund be established, to be called the "Benevolent Fund," the sources of which may be found in the gifts of the benevolent, gratuitous lectures, tea meetings, trades' gatherings, and other sources of benevolent aid.

3rd. That when the captital of the company will warrant the purchase of a township or more of land, the same be secured in the names of trustees, and held and allotted according to the rules and resolutions of the company.

4th. That no allotment of land be less than forty acres.

5th. That a house be erected on each allotment, and five acres broken up, fenced, and cultivated.

6th. That a provision store be established in each colony, on which each family shall have a claim for twelve months' provision on credit, the same to be afterwards returned, either in labor, kind, or cash.

7th. That the right of allotment be decided by ballot, and that the expenses of the balloted family be returned to the company in ten annual payments.

8th. That contributing members clear on the books only be eligible to the ballot.

9th. That trade organizations be permitted to pay into the funds of the company, joint contributions in the names of their several societies; and, in case of successful ballots, to appoint their own members to the benefits of the same.

10th. That the contributions of balloted members be part payments of their emigrating and allotment expenses, less only a fair share of the working expenses of the society.

11th. That when the aggregate contributions of a member equal the cost of a ballot (less only a fair share of the working expenses of the society) the same aggregate contributions be considered a ballot, and the member allotted accordingly.

12th. That in case of ballots for the benevolent fund, members clear on the books only be eligible in the same.

The contributions are made small so that the poorest may become members. Where such small payments do not aggregate the migrating and allotment cost of a large family, it is suggested that the benevolent fund may come in to help away those families.

It is also proposed to establish banking agencies on the company's lands, to issue dollar or labor notes, and thus establish an independent medium of exchange.

If carried out honestly and energetically, this scheme might benefit hundreds and thousands of families in the Old World, by furnishing a means of effecting their transfer to a new country where there is more room and opportunity for the development of their energies.—*Deseret News.*

THE CHOLERA.

There are plenty of persons living who have a vivid recollection of the horrors of the cholera in 1831. They can recall the tales of its ravages in the East, and in different parts of Europe, and the terror which seized upon the country when, in the October of that year, the dreaded scourge made its appearance in Sunderland. Then was witnessed the startling fact of ships performing quarantine at the Nore, which was enforced throughout that dreadful winter; for, in spite of the cold weather, the epidemic did not subside, but rather increased, appearing at Edinburgh early in February, and later on in the same month at Rotherhithe and Limehouse. When it came to be known that it was actually in London, a panic seized upon the people, as it did on those of Dublin, when in March it appeared there also. The number of deaths in England was 14,807, but this was trifling in comparison with the effects of the disease in France. In Paris alone—that wretchedly neglected old Paris, so different from the noble city it became under the Empire—the mortality reached 18,000 between the months of March and August. Eugene Sue has given us a picture of that time—of the recklessness which the presence of death produced on the populace, which is very striking, and is supported in its accuracy by what happened during the Great Plague of London, when the idlers danced round the plague-pits, laughing, singing, and drinking until they fell overcome with the deadly fumes into the pits, and died raving among the dead. In 1849 the cholera again raged in London and throughout England, and in that year with far more deadly effect, the mortality in London alone reaching 14,497—more than the entire mortality of the kingdom from cholera in 1832.

It is natural that we should recall these facts in face of the significant paragraphs flashed through the telegraph wires, apprising us that cholera is again commencing its deadly ravages. It is raging on the right bank of the Danube; it has shown itself in Venice to a sufficient extent to induce the authorities to issue daily sanitary bulletins; and it has broken out in Vienna, so that the Shah is hesitating about visiting that city on his way back to Persia. We note also from New York that it has appeared in St. Louis. Now, it is quite possible that in spite of these appearances there may be no visitation of Asiatic cholera in England this year; but, on the other hand, it may make its appearance in the autumn months; and it is very desirable that we should keep the past in memory, and more especially that we should ask ourselves what we have done or can do to reduce the consequences of such a visitation within the narrowest bounds? Medical men are in no wise agreed as to the precise nature of the disease, or of the means by which it is disseminated. It was early supposed to be "catching"—that is to say, communicated by a poison generated in the bodies of those afflicted. This poison could be communicated to substances with which the bodies are brought in contact, such as articles of dress, furniture, and so forth; and certainly risk would appear to attend mingling with persons suffering from cholera. On the other hand, it is asserted that cholera has sometimes broken out without any traceable intercourse with affected persons or districts, thus leading to the impression that the poison may be locally generated. Some have even supposed that a poisonous fungus

forms in the air under certain atmospheric conditions, while others are strongly inclined to attribute the transmission of the disease to impure water. That peculiar circumstance, which we may term the march of the Cholera from country to country, ought not to be lost sight of in an endeavor to estimate the special and most peculiar character of this form of pestilence. But while little is known of the laws regulating it, happily one or two broad facts have been noted, and these are full of significance. It is found that wherever the disease threatens, it derives special virulence from filth, from crowded dwellings, absence of pure air, imperfect drainage, and bad water. Those who live under such conditions fall ready victims. Those whose surroundings are of this nature are pretty sure to be given to intemperance, to suffer from exhaustion, mental or physical, and from debility generally; and these are powerful predisposing causes. It follows, then, that not only with regard to that minor yet often fatal disease, English cholera, but even where the more deadly Asiatic variety is concerned, the means of arresting its fatal effects are greatly in our own hands. While the stately march of the disease resembles that of some conquering and imposing army, still what is true of an army is true of cholera. Both must be fed. An army, it has been truly said, marches on its belly. Cut off its food supplies, and where is it? So with the cholera; when it fails to find the ready means of sustaining its deadly course, it rapidly subsides and disappears. Unfortunately it is by no means clear that it is likely to fail of sustenance in this country. Our sanitary improvements are not of a comprehensive nature to give us perfect confidence in our own security. London is still a hotbed of disease, and most of the large towns participate with it in this distinction. Should the cholera show its dreaded face among us then, the consequence may be frightful; and we can only fervently hope that this calamity may be averted. —*Budget.*

THE SALT LAKE, SEVIER VALLEY AND PIOCHE RAILROAD.

Yesterday, on invitation of Mr. W. C. Rydalch, we took a run over Jordan to view the grade of the above road, now being constructed by Mr. H. P. Kimball and Mr. Rydalch, between the Jordan and Black Rock. We first called at the depot and saw the fine new locomotive "Kate Connor," the arrival of which was noticed in the *Herald* several days ago. The engine is a perfect beauty and was manufactured expressly for this road by the Brooks Locomotive works, Dunkirk, New York; a shed has been built over the locomotive to protect it from the weather. There are also at the depot, for the company, two hand cars and two box cars.

The grade through the city to the Jordan river is completed ready for the ties, except through a marshy spot which will probably have to be piled. The bridges across the canals on this side of the river are nearly completed, while that over the Jordan is ready for the ties. This bridge is a most substantial structure. The piles upon which it rests are driven into the ground fourteen feet below the river bed, while the top of the sills are four feet above high water mark. The stringers are of heavy red pine, and substantially bolted. Rushton and Winters built this bridge, the piles being driven in by a steam pile driver.

On leaving the Jordan the road swings west by south, till it reaches Bassett and Roberts' pasture, a distance of some three and a half miles. This diversion from a direct line was necessary in order to avoid, as far as possible, the big saleratus lake. From this point the grade runs on an air line a distance of eleven miles, to Millstone Point. It then curves northwest, past the Little Cave, Big Cave, Kesler's and Black Rock, on the shore of the Great Salt Lake.

The main construction camp is at present a little over eight miles west

of the U. C. depot. This party is working westward, and is under the superintendence of Mr. W. R. Judd, of Tooele. The work is done with scrapers drawn by mule teams. The outfit belongs to Messrs. Kimball and Rydalch, the wagons and some thirty-three head of mules having been purchased expressly for the contract, at a cost of nearly $7,000. The scrapers recently sent on by President Jacobs for the grading are condemned by the workmen as being almost useless. They more resemble bob-sleds than scrapers, and will have to be made over before they can be of any service.

To this camp the road is ready for the ties. There is another party grading from the Little Cave coming east, that has about two miles finished, and it is expected both parties will meet about the first of August, by which time fourteen miles will be ready for the ties.

All this grading has been done by Messrs. Kimball and Rydalch, furnishing their own men and supplies, and so far at their own expense, as they were determined that nothing should be lacking on their part in pushing forward the work. This grading has been done since about the 1st of June, and but for the delay occasioned by the failure of the company to furnish plows, scrapers and other tools, as promised, it would have been completed to the Point by this time.

If the enterprise had a few more such practical men as Messrs. Kimball and Rydalch to push the work, it could very well afford to dispense with some of its theoretic gentlemen.

Mr. T. Burgess is the engineer of the road, and the survey is completed, and the slope sticks driven to the neighborhood of Clinton's. The country over which the line passes is very level, not necessitating much heavy grading. There are a few shallow earth cuts, but the heaviest work is in fills across the dry lakes, saleratus beds and gullies.

Mr. Wm. Eddington has a contract for furnishing sixty thousand ties, the first ten thousand of which he will commence delivering next week.

H. P. Kimball is superintendent of the road, and his name is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone on his part to forward the enterprise. General Connor, the treasurer of the company, and another of its active members, is now east working in the interest of the road. Two hundred tons of iron is engaged and paid for, a portion of which is already shipped, as we learn from Gen. Barnum, Secretary of the road, who yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Connor to that effect. If the iron is forthcoming in season we see nothing to prevent the road being completed and running to the Point before the close of summer. Its benefits to Tooele, Stockton, Grantsville, Ophir, and all that region cannot be over-estimated, but may be imagined by the results which have accrued to other portions of the Territory where railroads are being operated. East Cañon will have means of rapid and cheap transportation for ores that will rapidly enhance the value of many mines, now only prospects; and the agricultural population will enjoy freighting facilities of great advantage to them. Added to this, we hope before summer is over to see those promised pic nic parties to Black Rock, and bathing in the saline waters of the great lake.—*Salt Lake Herald, July* 19.

It is the *Daily Graphic* that discourseth in this fashion:—"Chicago has turned up a reformer, whose example is worth the study of cities envious of her greatness. One Cyrus M. Hawley, a citizen of repute among the churches, reached such a height of moral purity that he was deemed fit to be appointed a Federal magistrate in Utah. Arrived at the land of polygamy, he spoke long and fervently from the bench upon the evils of plural marriage, and denounced the Mormon code of social ethics without stint. But—tell it not in Illinois, publish it not in Chicago—this model of purity now turns out to be a practical polygamist. One of his wives brings suit against him for years of desertion, and the Saints in the Zion of Salt Lake have the laugh entirely upon their side. If there is a moral in this story of a reformer, what is it? Perhaps that judges sent to Utah should first pass a competitive examination in morals."

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1873.

TO WHOM THE GOSPEL IS SENT AND BY WHOM IT IS RECEIVED.

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It is a very usual circumstance for people unacquainted with our faith, in trying to give a reason for the success which has followed the ministerial labors of the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to attribute it to the ignorance, poverty, etc., of those to whom the Elders preach, and who believe in the Gospel as propounded by them. A press reporter, who recently attended a meeting of the Latter-day Saints not far from this town, in alluding to and criticizing the appearance and style of the Elders who addressed the congregation, said, that with them "there was a thorough lack of the zeal which is so characteristic of English missionary enterprise," and gave the following probable reason for it: "This may be owing perhaps to the depression which they must naturally feel, though they would indignantly deny the assertion, at their rarely gaining proselytes save among the lower classes of society." We may safely assume this to be the view of a great number of people, concerning the success of what is called "Mormonism;" and, at the same time, it is the impression, although not generally expressed, that the Lord is very anxious indeed about the salvation of what are called the "upper classes," but regarding the poor he is not very much concerned. It is, therefore, supposed that the "Mormons" are chagrined at their non-success in converting the wealthy, the noble and the learned. This, to the minds of some people, is a matter for great disappointment, and it is imagined that the "Mormons" are, in consequence, depressed. Converting the poor, ignoble and unlearned, is evidently, to their understanding, no cause for gratulation or satisfaction, but, on the contrary, it is looked upon as a very powerful and convincing argument against the divinity of our system. It is supposed that the wealthy, noble and learned, are alone permitted to approach the Lord and are the favored ones; the poor man might have the chance of enjoying similar privileges, and perhaps be allowed access to the Father's presence, but it must be after the "upper classes" have been received, and then they must be content with an inferior position and a seat sufficiently remote from their betters in wordly standing.

We may safely infer that these hopes are indulged in by the wealthy portion of the Christian world, if we are to judge by the class distinctions that at present exist among mankind. The possession of riches and learning has caused men to look upon their less fortunate fellow-beings in something like the same way that a civilized being looks upon a heathen,—low, ignorant, and unfit for association with their more enlightened fellows. Are such ideas, or hopes,

thus entertained by one class of mankind above another, in accordance with the design of our Father, when he placed man, originally, on the earth, and with his subsequent dealings with the human family? Certainly not. The Lord, in his dealings with mankind, has always shown his love to be universal, and has never shown any partiality for one portion of his creatures over the other, but has reproved the rich, and those in high places, for covetousness, pride and other acts of wickedness. "The earth and the fullness thereof is the Lord's," and though man, in his weakness, may call the abundance, with which he is surrounded, his own, the Lord can take all and leave him as bare as the most degraded beggar in existence.

The salvation of the ignorant, or "lower classes of society," is of as great importance, in the Lord's eyes, as that of the rich, or "upper classes." The former received Jesus when he was on the earth, while the latter, with but few exceptions, persecuted him and his Apostles; and, jealous of the influence Jesus had with the Jews, accomplished his death. They, the learned, in those days, had the Old Testament, and expected, when the Son of God did come in fulfillment of prophecy, it would be surrounded with great and manifest power and grandeur,—not as the reputed son of a carpenter, but as a Prince, who should reign over Israel. What the Old Testament was to the Jewish dispensation, the New Testament is to the Gentile, or present dispensation. The former predicted the coming of Christ, but, when literally fulfilled, the Jews were unbelieving and rejected him; the New Testament predicts his second advent, and the restoration to the earth, in these days, of the Gospel, which the Jews would not, as a nation, receive. Although this same Gospel has been restored, and the time is fast approaching when the predictions concerning Christ's second coming will be fulfilled, the great majority of the inhabitants of the earth are just as unbelieving as were the Jews. Joseph Smith, who, like Jesus, was the instrument in God's hands of restoring the Gospel, suffered and died, as did the Savior, for the sake of the Truth. He was as unpopular with the world as was the Savior, and all who believed on his words were as much the objects of derision and persecution as those who believed on the words of Jesus. The Savior was called all manner of evil names by the Scribes and Pharisees and those who were in high places. It was said that he was "gluttonous, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." The Prophet Joseph was treated in like manner and called all manner of false and evil names. Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph, is now treated in a similar way, and his life has been sought after by men holding like positions to those of the Scribes and Pharisees. There is no difference, therefore, in the manner in which the Gospel was introduced to the earth in the Jewish dispensation, or the way in which its followers were treated by the "upper classes" of society then, and the manner in which the Gospel is received and its believers looked upon in the present dispensation by the same grade of society.

The Saints fully understood, when they accepted the Gospel through the Prophet Joseph, that they must suffer like persecution to that endured by the ancient Saints. If it was the same plan of salvation it must, as a natural consequence, meet with similar opposition. Persecution might be termed the birthright of all those who receive the Truth. Jesus said, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you," &c., "for so persecuted they the Prophets." From the words of Jesus we would naturally infer that he did not seek to in-

troduce a religion that might be "fashionable," or one that would only be suited to the circumstances and social standing of the wealthy, but left mankind every assurance that *his* religion would never be popular with the world. It is presumable that, if such was the character given to the ancients, those professing the same in modern times must bear the same reproach. If the Lord is no respecter of persons, why should he be expected to smile upon and countenance the members of the thousand and one differing creeds who, in Christendom, outwardly profess belief in the Gospel of the Son of God, but practice not its doctrines? The Gospel is for all who will receive it, no matter whether they are rich or poor, or whether they belong to the "upper" or the "lower classes;" and if the rich and the learned desire to obtain salvation and equal rewards with the poor, but faithful, of God's people, they must humble themselves as little children and be prepared for the endurance of persecution and even death itself, otherwise they can never enjoy the society of those who, on the other hand, have sacrificed all they possessed, suffered trial, persecution, affliction and even death, for the attainment of all those glorious rewards held in store for the faithful. The Almighty's great plan of salvation is sufficiently broad and liberal to meet the merits of all classes of the human family. He will not reward men according to their earthly titles, nor their social standing, but according to their obedience to his requirements and by their living "by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." J. C. G.

A WORD TO BOOK AGENTS, ETC.—By the time the present season of emigration is over there will be quite a large per centage of subscribers to the STAR and *Journal* who will have left for Utah, and their subscriptions to these works will necessarily cease. We have already received advices from some Book Agents, calling for reduction in point of subscribers to both the STAR and *Journal*, while others, we find, have found new subscribers in place of the old ones. We are informed that a still further reduction will probably be made in the subscription lists of some Conferences, after the close of the emigration. Now the STAR and *Journal* contain information relating to the progress of the work of God, both in Zion and abroad, that should be eagerly sought after and perused by the Priesthood and Saints in the Mission. Both of these periodicals have been well sustained so far, and we should be sorry to believe that the Agents had slackened their efforts in this matter, by not endeavoring to fill the places of those who had emigrated. Our baptisms in the Mission have already, in some Conferences, nearly reached the number of those who have left for Zion, and the present season of emigration promises to be the largest one for some years past; it is therefore presumable that the falling off in subscribers, in some Conferences at least, ought to be very slight.

The prices of these periodicals are comparatively low, and, thereby, within the reach of all. Some years ago, when the STAR had a much larger circulation than it has at present, the price was as much more than it is now. The greatest economy is therefore required to be used to enable us to continue its publication without increasing the subscription price; but if the Book Agents slacken their exertions, and do not find new subscribers for the old ones, we shall not be able to meet the expenses of our printing establishment from the sales of these publications. We should be pleased to know that the STAR and *Journal* were read by every Latter-day Saint in Great Britain, and we think it proper, where there are individuals in the Church who are too poor to buy these peri-

odicals, for the Priesthood in the Branches to exercise liberality, which is a virtue peculiar to the Latter-day Saints as well as most other people, and place within the reach of such the means by which they, too, may learn of the progress of the Lord's work. We would kindly urge the Presidents of Conferences, and all Book Agents in the Mission, to give this subject the attention it deserves, and, instead of reducing the subscriptions of either the STAR or the *Journal*, rather strive to increase their circulation, not only among the Saints, but also among those who are investigating the doctrines of our faith. We shall feel pleased if the Elders will remember, in their sermons and fireside intercourse with the Saints, that among the duties devolving upon them, the reading of good books, and especially the works of the Church, is a very essential one, and helps to strengthem them in their Most Holy Faith. J. C. G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

New York, July 23, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother :—We landed at noon to-day, and the Saints feel well at being so far on their way to Utah.

Across the ocean we had head winds all the way, and at times the weather was somewhat unpleasant. We had the misfortune to bury three children belonging to the Swiss Saints, one on the 11th, one the 13th, and one on the 20th ; their names were Kroff, Kluge, and Ruesch. This had a tendency to throw a gloom over the otherwise joyous company.

The brethren, including Prest. Snow, are all well, and wish to be remembered to yourself and all in the Office.

The stewards, with one exception, were very kind and courteous ; and the stewardess was particularly so to those who needed her assistance.

Brother Staines met us this morning, and informed us that we should leave for Omaha to-morrow noon, July 24th. So far as I can see everything is right.

Ever praying the Lord to bless you in your responsible position, as also all your co-laborers in the Work of God, and with kind regards to all, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

E. A. Box.

NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call issued, the nominating convention met in the Old Tabernacle yesterday, the object being to nominate candidates for councilors to the next Legislative Assembly, and other officers, to be voted for on Monday, August 4th, next. Representatives were present from Tooele, Summit and Salt Lake counties, and many of the precincts of the latter county were represented ; a number of ladies also participating.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Wells, and Judge Elias Smith was called to the chair, John T. Caine and David W. Evans being elected secretaries. On motion, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of nine, two of the number to be ladies, to present the names of candidates to the convention ; and Geo. A. Smith, Jos. A. Young, Jos. F. Smith, F. D. Benedict, J. A. Lewis, James Woods, A. D. Heaton, Mrs. M. I. Horne and Mrs. L. Greene Richards were appointed said committee.

While the committee was out consulting, E. L. Sloan, being called for, responded, and in a brief speech eulogized the former legislators of this Territory, to whose honesty and good judgment was mainly due the present low taxation of the people ; which was compared with the rates in the States and other Territories. He maintained the necessity of continuing to

elect honest, upright men to office, as venal, mercenary men could speedily involve the community in debt, so as to make taxation a burthen.

Secretary Black was then called for. He thanked the convention for calling on him, but declined to make a speech.

George Q. Cannon followed, and in a pointed speech brought the effects of our present low rate of taxation vividly before those present in the increased value of real estate, and the desire to invest in it manifested by people coming here.

The committee then returned and presented the following names as candidates, which were unanimously accepted by the Convention:

For Commissioners to locate University lands: John Van Cott, Lewis S. Hills and John Rowberry.

For Councilors: Wilford Woodruff, William Jennings, William H. Hooper and John T. Caine.

For Selectmen for Salt Lake County: E. M. Weiler.

For Coroner for Salt Lake County: George J. Taylor.

The chairman stated there was a Justice of the Peace and a Constable to be elected for each of the following precincts of Salt Lake County: South Cottonwood, Silver and Granite, and a Justice of the Peace for Brighton precinct. A motion was made and carried that the above precincts make their own nominations.

A vote of thanks was moved to the chair, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.—*Salt Lake Herald, July* 23.

BENDING THE TWIG.

No thoughtful parent can read the column devoted to crimes and casualties and not be startled at the number of juvenile offenders and the magnitude of their crimes. From the highest to the lowest classes in society there are painful evidences of a want of early moral restraint over the inclinations and passions of our youth. The sacred right of each individual to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as set forth in our recent 4th of July performances seems to have no meaning at all to a large number of our fellow beings, both juvenile and adult, male and female. How shall we mend the matter? Where shall we begin? The starting point of reform is in every household, at the cradle. From the beginning of its existence the child may be taught obedience and conformity to the laws of health, to go without that which is hurtful, to be submissive to the will of its parents, to respect the rights of its play-fellows, to restrain its inclinations and passions when they would lead it astray. A great many parents are foolish and short-sighted enough to think that "awful cunning" in a little child which would be intolerable in an adult. So the darling is taught to double up its chubby fists in mock fight, to lisp insult and bravado, to assert its noble sense of injury by smashing things generally, and encouraged in this course of conduct by smiles from its loving parent. Only yesterday in a horse-car a little girl of four or five, sitting opposite us, when reproved by her mother for an indiscretion, retorted, "I'll tell papa and he'll whip you." Far from being mortified at the pertness of the wee thing, the mother smiled as she would say, "Is n't she precocious though?" There is scarcely a principle of law or equity that is not in one form or another brought into action during the growth and development of a family of children. The absolute rights of individuals, the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property here find daily opportunities of illustration. The infliction of physical pain should be reserved exclusively to the parent. In the family this is what capital punishment is in the State, and is to be resorted to only in the extremest cases. Thus will even little children learn to respect the sacredness of person. The rights of property are no less dear to children than they are to grown people, and

absolute justice requires that one equally with the other shall be secured equally in these rights. Thus the strong will be kept from oppressing the weak, and the weak will not take advantage of their feebleness to overreach the strong. This condition of things, we need not say, it is not easy for the State to secure, but every parent, if he begins betimes and in the right way, may do much to make his own family a model republic, and, in so far as he does this, is he making the State what it should be.

The youth of Rome learned "the 12 tables" upon which the republic was based. "Every citizen was a politician, and every Senator a statesman; every man knew how to govern and how to submit." This he learned before he was invested with the toga. The Hebrew youth were thoroughly versed in the laws of Moses, and doubtless for this reason, in the time of Christ, there were few violations of the letter of the law, as "outbreaking sins" called out little or no reproof from Him.

In requiring of our children intelligent and implicit obedience to parental authority, we are training them to be law-abiding citizens; in securing justice and equity in their relations to each other, we are preparing them to lead peaceful and useful lives in society; in teaching them to restrain their passions and inclinations within the bounds of virtue and temperance, we are, so far as they are concerned, rendering penitentiaries and houses of correction quite unnecessary, and saving ourselves we know not what unutterable anguish. — *New York Tribune.*

A WORD OF WARNING.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 14th inst., in a long article entitled "Ruined Lives," gives particulars of the alarming increase of sexual corruption in the Golden City. The most lamentable feature in 'Frisco immoralities is the ruin of young girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen. Thirteen have been committed to the Magdalen asylum during the past two or three months, and in nearly every case, "at the request of some grief-stricken father or broken-hearted mother." But while these cases have come to light, hundreds of others have been kept from the public gaze, the parents and friends of the erring girls doing everything in their power to avoid exposure and the destruction of their good name.

It appears that "dancing schools" are the principal avenues to conduct innocent girls to a life of shame in 'Frisco. Nursemaids, taking children for an airing, make acquaintance with polite young men of genteel appearance, and are led to evening walks and dances, and being detained till after proper hours, are led along to ruin, and finally a life of shame. Frequently the parents of the erring girls—working people—are kept for a long time in the dark as to the lives they lead, receiving occasional visits and a portion of the wages of sin, thinking the money to be part of legitimate earnings in respectable service. Thus recruits are obtained for the worst class of houses, and the market of lust is kept supplied.

We allude to this painful subject for the purpose of warning parents, in these cities of Utah having a mixed population, against the danger of giving too much freedom to their daughters just budding into woman-hood. Girls are permitted to be absent from home after dark, and to make acquaintances unknown to their fathers and mothers who have no suspicion of evil. There are persons in our large towns, who would take the same advantage of inexperienced girls, as do the hoodlums of the Pacific Coast. There are opportunities for the accomplishment of their vile intents equally available. Every mother should guard her daughters as precious jewels, and shield them from contact with designing scoundrels. Those parents who permit their children to roam about at will, and associate with whom they please without check

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or restraint, are sinning against their families and against the community; and unless some who could be named in our own city as well as others, open their eyes to their folly and their children's indiscretion, woe is in store for them, and shame will cover their faces. For their benefit, we utter this word of warning.—*Ogden Junction.*

UTAH NEWS.

The following are clipped from the *Deseret Evening News*:—

ST. GEORGE.—A private letter from Brother Charles Smith, St. George, dated July 6th, states that he recently fitted up the new clock on the Tabernacle at that place, and it is similar to the one on the City Hall of this city. The hammer strikes upon a bell which is 600 pounds weight, is of excellent tone and can be heard, when struck, in nearly every part of St. George, and when a few additional sound-holes are made, it will be heard at a still greater distance.

CONVALESCING.—The many friends of Bishop F. Kesler will be glad to learn that he is slowly recovering from his recent very severe attack of illness. He is still very weak and feeble, but with care the prospects are that he will soon be strong again.

The following we take from the *Salt Lake Herald*:—

DESTRUCTION OF FISH.—Fishers on Utah Lake complain that the water has been forced back by the dam at Jordan, until the lake has widely overflowed, and the trout being driven into the grass and reeds it is impossible to catch them with seines. On the other hand, a gentleman who has just passed through Utah County, says that this high water has forced the fish into the streams where they have been so plentiful that boys and men could kill them by throwing stones at them; and that this has been done in mere wantonness, and the fish have been thrown upon the road to rot. It is also said that the high waters have carried the fish over the banks of the streams, and that there really has been great destruction among them from these causes.

THE SOUTH.—From a gentleman who has just returned from the southern portion of Juab County, we learn that there was never a better prospect for good crops in that county than at present. The hay yield, especially, will be enormous. Some of the vegetables in Utah and Juab Counties are suffering from rain; but most of the grain is so advanced that it will mature should no more rain fall this season. The roads are cut up very much, and the dust is several inches thick on them. This is caused by the great number of teams traveling to southern Utah and Pioche.

The theatre is lighted with the city gas and presents a most brilliant appearance. The light is white, steady, and has a clear brilliancy that is cheering and enlivening.

It is gratifying to announce that, after some unavoidable delay, the iron necessary to complete the Utah Southern Railroad from Lehi to Provo has been secured and may be expected now any day, so that our friends of Provo may shortly expect to hear the locomotive's whistle within their own municipal bounds.

WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY RAILROAD.—The grading on this line is done to about Fairfield Flats, some three miles above Granite, which we believe will be the next terminus of the road. Day before yesterday the iron was shipped for this portion of the road, from Cleveland; and two new locomotives are also on the way, one of which has French's patent attachment for climbing. This invention has been tested at Connellsville, where the locomotive was built,

and advices from there received here are to the effect that it is a great success. A large number of flats and other rolling stock is now *en route* for the line, which will equip it to meet any demand for business likely to arise for a long period. The road is in a very prosperous condition.

Leon Cohen, the boy who was arrested on suspicion of being the party who robbed Mr. Sheppard of $900, was taken before the Justice's Court and discharged, there being no evidence that he was guilty. T. Taylor and W. Nixon, two young men, who were in the stable at the time of the robbery, were arrested last evening, (July 19) on suspicion of taking the money.

FINED.—Mr. Marsden was fined $5 in the police court yesterday, for threatening a Mr. Spencer. The difficulty arose over the right to a piece of land to which each claims the title. Who is the rightful owner will probably be settled in a higher court.

VISITING.—We were much gratified at receiving a call yesterday from Gen. A. L. Chetlain, who, with Mrs. Chetlain, arrived in town on Friday night, and is the guest of Warren Hussey, Esq. It is some four years and a half since the General left Salt Lake to represent the United States at Brussels. He remained there about three years, returned home, and has since become President of the Home National Bank of Chicago, his present position.

We take the following from the *Ogden Junction*:—

NEW PAPER.—Provo is to have a paper, a daily paper, to be called the *Times*. Its proprietors are practical printers, well known to the craft in Utah. Their names are R. McEwan, R. G. Sleater, O. F. Lyons and J. T. McEwan. We understand that the new paper will have Prof. Dusenberry and Mr. L. J. Nuttal on its editorial staff, and we think with the literary ability of these gentlemen and the journalistic and typographic experience of its projectors the *Provo Daily Times* ought to be a great success in every respect.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Tuesday, the 8th inst. Mrs. Sylvia E. Mecham Alvord died suddenly at North Ogden. The demise caused considerable excitement and some suspicion, and a coroner's jury was summoned to investigate the matter. After a careful investigation the coroner's jury gave a verdict that deceased had come to her death through the effect of disease of long standing, and finally reaching the arteries of the heart.

Edward, son to Mr. Thomas Barlow, was injured on Monday by his team and wagon slipping down an embankment undermined by sand being taken away. He was bruised on the breast, thigh, and back, and was cut on the chin. Proper attention was paid him, and he is recovering. Eight cars of rock arrived yesterday morning for the Observatory, on which work is progressing.

This morning (July 18) Mr. D. M. Stuart met with a painful accident. While moving the city pump from its established place near the Tabernacle to the hole for a water tank, near Z. C. M. I., one of the men handling it let the pump slip and it fell on Mr. Stuart's foot, cutting his boot and sock and smashing his big toe. The wound is very painful, but not dangerous.

Happiness and peace flourish where justice and reason govern.

The house will be kept in continual turmoil when there is no toleration of each other's feelings, no meek submission to injuries, and no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood in the grate, and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick, and they will burn; and a half a dozen and you will have an effective blaze. There are other fires subject to the same condition. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is left alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper, let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them in its burning heat.